## CITY OF WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1849.

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES. Thirtieth Congress - Second Session. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1949.

CREDENTIALS.

The VICE PRESIDEN I laid before the Secate the cre-dentials of the Hon. WM H. SEWARD, elected a senator from the State of New York for six years from and after the 4th day of March; which were read, and ordered to be entered on the journal.

Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ATCHISON presented the petition of the chiefs of the Kiekapoo and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians, asking that the annuities due the latter tribe may be paid, and that they may not be required to emigrate from their present homes; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Af-

Also, the petition of Parkerson Hocker, a volunteer in the Seminole war, asking to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CORWIN presented the petition of cirizens of Pennsylvania, asking that slavery and the slave trade may be abolished in the District of Columbia, and that slavery may be prohibited in the Territories of the United States.

Also a petition of citizens of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, asking that the ordinance of 1787 may be adopted in the organization of the Territorial governments by the United States.

The motion to receive the above.

to lie on the table.

Also from citizens of Iowa, asking the establishment of a land office of Red Rock, in that Sixte; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KING presented the memorial of James C. Wa'son, asking for losses sustained in consequence of the failure of the officers of the government to surrender certain negroes purchased by him from the Creek Indians; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. K. else submitted additional documents relating

referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. K. also submitted additional documents relating to the memorial of John C. Riddle, D. A. Carter, and E. Simonds, in relation to a Macadamized road across the isthmus of Tehanntepec; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. K. also presented a memorial from members of the bar at Mobile, and other citizens of Alabama, asking that the State of Alabama may be divided into two judicial districts.

in state of Aladana may be divided into two jointenances tricts.

In presenting the petition,
Mr. KING said he had received from a member of the bar residing in Mobile, South Alabama, and from a great number of highly respectable citizens of the same place, a memorial, in which they ask Congress to pass a law dividing the State of Alabama into two judicial districts. At present, it consisted of three districts. While he presented the memorial submitted to him from those gentlemen, he would take occasion to say that he was decidedly opposed to any change being made. He thought it would be unjust to North Alabams, which was cut off by mountain ranges from the middle and southern portions. He thought the arrangement now existing would be more convenient. He would therefore move that, without reading, the memorial be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill from the House of Representatives declaring Fort Covington, in the State of New York, to be a port of delivery, and for other purposes, was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Com-

merce.

The bill from the House of Representatives exempting Spanish vessels from discriminating duties in certain cases, was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. RUSK. I notice, Mr. President, in the report of yesterday's proceedings, a word of explanation by the senator from Illinois, [Mr. Brekes,] in relation to a bill which was under discussion on the day before, for the relief of Midshipman Rodgers, in which I regret to see some reof Midshipman Rodgers, in which I regret to see some remarks calculated to injure the young gentleman's character. From what I could learn of that young man's character. From what I could learn of that young man's character from the petition which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, I was impressed with the firm conviction that he was a man of gallantry, great modesty, and entirely unassuming in his manners. He occupied an office in the navy of the United States—an office sought after by many young men; and but for the persuasion of his friends, who induced him to apply to Congress for relief, he would have devoted himself to his profession, for the purpose of raising money for the expenses incurred during his imprisonment in Mexico, and relieving his father from embarrasament. Whether he be related to Com. John Rodgers, or anybody cle, is totally an immaterial matter, so far as his character is concerned. He lived for years under laws and institutions where every man, great or small, must be judged not by his relations, but by conduct which commends itself to the community. I regretted also that I was not present when these explanatory remarks were made by the senator yesterday morning, that I might have replied to them at the time. I think it due to the character of the young man, and to his gallantry and good conduct in the Mexican war, that the remarks made by the honorable senator from Delaware [Mr. Clarron,] when he presented Mr. Rodgers's putition the remarks made by the honorable senator from Delaware [Mr. Clarron,] when he presented Mr. Rodgers's petition during the last assistion of Congress should be read. Mr. R. then sent to the Chair the remarks alluded to, and they were read by the Secretary, as follows:

during the last session of Congress should be read. Mr. R. then sent to the Chair the remarks alluded to, and they were read by the Secretary, as follows:

"Mr. CLAYTON said: I have the honor to present the memorial of Passed Midshipman Rogers, asking compensation for loses and injuries received in the service of his country. His memorial is couched in terms as modest and unassuming as they are respectful to Congress, and glances at the leading incidents of an eventful story, of daring enterprise and heroic fortitude, in captivity and distress, to which there can scarcely be found a parallel in the annals of the war. I shall ask of the Senate that this memorial be printed, in order that he may have the full benefit of his own statement; and I now propose to make a few remarks in relation to the claim which he presents, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and the members of it, to the facts of the case, because I suppose that is the committee to whom the memorial may most appropriately be referred. This young officer was one of the daring few wake, in the month of November, 1846, were distinguished for cutting out and destroying the Mexican barque 'Credic,' thea moored under the gruns and fastened to the walls of the fortness of San Juan d'Ulloa. Sabsequently to the destruction of that vessel, the naval commander under whom Mr. Rogers served, was desirous that a reconnoissance should be made of the localities in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, as well for the purpose of aiding a land attack as of destroying the enemy's depot of ammunition; and this young sailor volunteered with a few others—a small boat's crew—to perform this dangerous service. On three successive nights this small party penetrated the dense chapparei in the neighborhood of the city of Vera Cruz, made a complete reconnoissance of all the objects of importance which they were sent to examine, and afterwards reported complete drawings of the localities around the city, which were held by Genera

CITY OF WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, PEBRUARY 20, 1819.

A second promising from the many throat started by the control of the

was there an impression across in the United States, that sion of the revenue laws to California is not important? and the President soon to be inducted into power is so far lacking in the knowledge of his duty, and the nerve to execute from the control of the

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sequence with their better knowledge, experience, and sagacity, may correct the errors into which I have fealen:

Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the constitution of the United States, and all and singular the several acts of Congress respecting the registering, recording, enrolling, and guard against harrowing up the feelings of members, and all the acts respecting the imposing and collecting of thereof, and the foreign and constitution of the constitution of the limiters with the limitant ribes, and all acts respecting the respecting the recorded and intercourse with the limitant ribes, and all acts respecting the interest consecutive of the reof of the respecting the solution and guard against harrowing up the feelings of members, and all the acts respecting the imposing and collecting of the recorded with the propose to leave it free for Texas to bring forward the facts, and to demonstrate the rights which she declares to belong to her. That question is the to another day. It is a question which cannot but excite the feelings and animosities and passions of the country, if we should attempt to settle it in this way. We represent the provision. Now, I have remarked that this general extension of the laws of the United States over the territories has generally taken place gradually, as the interests and recessities of the country to which they were to be extended grew up. But, sir, under the peculiar state to be extended grew up. But, sir, under the peculiar state to be extended grew up. But, sir, under the peculiar state is conclinated.

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